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A : CORN FOR INDUSTRY:

The war production program of this country is threatened with interruption because of a shortage of corn. Although requirements of corn by war industries are less than one out of every 25 bushels grown last year, the flow of corn from farm to factory has fallen off to a mere trickle. Receipts of corn at primary markets have dropped from 10 million bushels a week in January to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels the last of March. Only part of the little corn being marketed is available to war industries which have minimum needs of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels a week.

Corn goes into the production of nearly every war weapon. For example, corn is necessary for all foundry work such as the casting and molding of bronze, steel, aluminum, and magnesium, for all textile production, for all paper manufacturing, for drugs and chemicals, and for adhesive production.

Unlike most farmers who can substitute other grains for corn as feed, the corn processors have no substitute materials for corn. If processors can't get corn, they shut down. And that is what is happening today--corn processing plants are shutting down--supplies and vital war materials are running short.

The situation is so serious that Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, War Production Chairman Nelson, and War Food Administrator Jones are appealing to U. S. farmers to sell more corn.

HOW MUCH CORN IS NEEDED....

While corn processing industries generally need 300 million bushels of corn a year for civilian and war uses, around 130 million bushels of this total--11 million bushels a month--are absolutely indispensable to keep our war machine running and to meet essential civilian needs. This 130 million bushels is only 4 percent of the 3 billion bushels grown by U. S. farmers in 1943.

The wet corn milling industry has been operating 24 hours a day 7 days a week since 1942. Nine wet corn millers manufacture the starch, sirups, and sugars needed for war products. These are located at Robey and Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Clinton, Keokuk, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and at Argo, Pekin, and Decatur, Ill.

Six dry corn millers manufacture core binders and other industrial products for war. These are in Milwaukee, Wis.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Decatur and Paris, Ill.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Geneva, N. Y.

A larger plant at Peoria, Ill., makes alcohol and explosives.

HOW CORN FIGHTS....

Drugs, vitamins.

(30 to 40 million pounds of corn starch, sugar, and sirup annually.) Corn has made it possible to quadruple the production of penicillin, the entire production of which is going to the armed services for treatment of the wounded. Corn also goes into sulfa drugs, aspirin, other pharmaceuticals.

Butyl alcohol.

(3 million bushels of corn annually.) High on the list of critcal war materials. Through butyl alcohol channels, corn is converted to butyl acetate, from which it emerges as lacquer and protective coatings for ammunition, aircraft, aircraft parts, guns, and gun mounts. Converted into dibutyl phthalate, corn emerges as smokeless powder and as plasticizers, vital to the manufacture of many types of coatings. Butyl alcohol flies in the gasoline tanks of our air forces in the form of inhibitors which discourage rust and stabilize the high-octane gasoline and prevent the formation of gummy substances; it goes into the rubber which makes bullet-proof gasoline tanks for planes; it is used in the manufacture of photographic film, most of which is taken by the military.

Chemicals and explosives.

(More than 50 million pounds of corn starch and corn grits annually.) As starch, corn goes into dynamite, nitrocellulose; soaked with nitroglycerine, flakes of corn starch fire our fighters' big guns.

Core binders, molders.

(100 to 150 million pounds of starch annually.) Starch from corn is used in foundry work, in special molds for castings of aluminum, steel, iron, magnesium, bronze, and copper which go into airplane engines, tanks, and other war implements.

Production of aluminum and other critical metals.

(More than 10 million pounds annually.) It would be impossible to produce aluminum without starch which is the only flotation agent capable of transmuting bauxite, the raw material, into alumina.

Paper and paper products.

(300 million pounds of starch and dextrins annually.) V-board containers for overseas shipments to our fighting forces take more than 100 million pounds of starch and dextrins a year. More than 200 million pounds are required for sizing paper products.

Textiles and cotton rayons.

(More than 300 million pounds of corn starch, annually for essential uses.) Corn starch sizing makes cloth sturdy. It also is used in finishing denims, ducks, as fiber glass cloth for bomber brake linings, and as camouflage cloth (printed with ink from corn). Surgical dressings are improved by starch-treatment, enabling wounded fighters to recover more quickly.

Adhesives. (More than 100 million pounds of corn starch yearly.) Used to make airplane parts. The special plyboard veneer wings on newest-type planes require corn products. Corn makes watertight and vermin-proof the containers which hold army supplies.

Corn sirup.

(Over 25 million bushels of corn annually) and dextrose go into emergency ration kits, and into the jams and jellies which provide energy foods for fighters, war workers. In emergency cases, dextrose can be injected directly into the blood stream.

---Conversion Factors---

***On the average, refiners get about 34 pounds of corn starch from one bushel of corn.

***If starch is converted into sirup one bushel of corn produces 40 pounds of corn sirup.

***The Army and Navy require more than 400 million pounds of refined corn products annually for food uses.

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO DATE....

Because corn was not moving to refineries in sufficient volume to insure uninterrupted production of essential war products, the War Food Administration conferred with representatives of the corn industry in mid-March to discuss the problem and determine a course of action.

1. As a result, WFA issued Food Distribution Order No. 96, effective March 24, requiring country and terminal elevators to set aside 35 percent of their current stocks of yellow and mixed corn for sale to designated purchasers; requiring country elevators to set aside 35 percent of their future receipts; and requiring terminal elevators to set aside a similar quantity of their future receipts from sources other than country elevators.

2. On April 1, representatives of the corn industry reported that the situation was becoming progressively more acute with very meager quantities of corn being delivered to the grain elevators. Effective as of that date, WEA increased the set-aside percentage to 60 percent.

The order applies to counties in the five largest corn-producing States:

Minnesota: Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine.

Nebraska: Burt, Butler, Cass, Cuming, Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, Otoe, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Thurston, Washington.

Iowa: Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Dickinson, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Humboldt, Ida, Jasper, Kossuth, Lyon, Marshall, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright.

Illinois: Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macon, Marshall, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Putnam, Sangamon, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Will, Woodford.

Indiana: Benton, Fountain, Jasper, Montgomery, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Warren, White.

: WAR INDUSTRIES NEED MORE CORN NOW! :

Every bomb dropped on Germany and every shell fired in the Pacific contains some refined corn. Every plane blasting the Jap depends upon corn---its engine is cast in a mold made in part from corn starch and many planes have special plywood veneer wings made possible only through use of corn products. Our soldiers and sailors wear uniforms treated with corn starch and eat food shipped in boxes made in part from corn.

Corn fights---and it has no substitute!